

whether he wanted to see them or not.

#### VOGEL'S PROPERTY SAID TO BE IN WIFE'S NAME.

Another ray of light was shot today into the commercial gloom which surrounds the Siegel stores in a letter received by the District Attorney, alleging that Frank E. Vogel has spent a considerable fortune in building and furnishing a home at Deal Beach, N. J., within the last few years. Furthermore, the letter states that Vogel transferred this property to his wife and set aside and banked thousands of dollars in her name.

As the District Attorney's office is interested only in the criminal prosecution of Siegel and Vogel, the letter is not to be used by him, but is to be turned over to Irving L. Ernst of O'Connell, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, counsel for some of the depositors in the Siegel bank.

Mr. Ernst said this afternoon that he had heard that Vogel had banked money in his wife's name and added he would place Vogel on the stand and question him about this matter. He will subject this partner in the Siegel enterprises to the same searching examination as that to which he subjected Siegel yesterday afternoon, just before the latter was taken to plead before Judge Rosinsky.

#### GRAND JURY MAY FIND MORE INDICTMENTS.

The Additional Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions is not through with its investigation into the Siegel-Vogel failure. Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train has turned over to the Grand Jury books and records of the bankruptcies obtained by subpoena from Leon Levy, personal counsel to Henry Siegel. These books and records are furnishing amazing information about modern merchandising and finance as conducted by Siegel and Vogel.

No less than fifty specific offenses similar to those mentioned in the three indictments found yesterday have been uncovered.

The books and records thus far investigated show, according to the District Attorney's office, that Siegel and Vogel knowingly conducted an insolvent business for several years, using money paid into their private bank to keep the leaking concerns from going under. During all the time they were steering their business craft from the rocks of bankruptcy they kept drawing large salaries.

"As many indictments as the ends of justice seem to require will be found against these men," said Mr. Train. "The indictments found yesterday, charging larceny in making false statements to obtain credit, were based on the affairs of the Fourteenth Street Store only. They are typical of affairs in other Siegel concerns."

"We have reason to believe that every such statement made by Siegel and Vogel in the past five years has been false."

The other two indictments charge Siegel and Vogel with accepting deposits at their bank after they knew it to be insolvent. The indictments are based on two individual cases. There are other similar cases, according to Mr. Train.

#### PAGE LONG PRISON TERMS IF CONVICTED.

These two indictments may result in sentences of from one to five years in prison and \$5,000 fines, while the maximum penalty for the offense charged in the larceny indictment is ten years and a \$10,000 fine.

While the Grand Jury was handing up the indictments Siegel was undergoing examination before United States Commissioner Gilchrist in bankruptcy proceedings, and a throng of Siegel bank depositors, barred from the hearing and ejected from the Federal Building by the deputies of United States Marshal Henkel, were outside, shouting condemnations of the nervous little man being quizzed upstairs. Armed guards conducted Siegel to the Criminal Court Building, where he met Vogel, and John B. Blanchfield, their attorney, entered

pleas of not guilty for each defendant.

Some surprises were contained in the text of the indictments against Siegel and Vogel. The charges that they violated section 25 of the Penal law in receiving deposits after insolvency are based on the allegation that on Dec. 20, 1913, they received \$100 from Charles Grimm and \$100 from William Johnson. This was nine days before Henry Melville was appointed receiver for the bank and one banking day before Siegel and Vogel began the sequestration of deposits. This they started Dec. 22, and an earlier date was sought, so that it might not be set up in their behalf that they had not jeopardized moneys received during the last week of the bank's operation.

#### SAY STATEMENT ERRED NEARLY \$2,000,000.

A similar precaution was taken in establishing the charge of grand larceny. The specific allegation is that Siegel and Vogel on May 17, 1912, got a loan of \$2,000,000 from the National Bank of Commerce on the strength of a statement of financial condition bearing date of Feb. 3, 1912. Vogel testified in his examination before Special Master Holt on Jan. 21, that banks began to curtail credit of the Siegel stores a year before receivers were appointed, and to block any contention that the banks knew what they were about the loan of May 17, 1912, was picked out.

The note given for this loan was made by "The Fourteenth Street Store, Oscar A. Prall, Treasurer; Frank E. Vogel, Vice-President." It was indorsed by Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel. The statement, on the strength of which the loan was made, declared the net resources of the store to be \$1,155,639.08, which is declared in the indictment to be a discrepancy of \$1,999,928.19, the store being in reality insolvent by \$816,289.11.

Both merchandise and cash on hand were overstated, it is alleged, bills and accounts payable scaled down and other big debts entirely concealed.

#### HAD EARNED NO PROFITS FOR FIVE YEARS.

It has been shown in the testimony that the statements made to the banks when Siegel and Vogel sought new credit or the extension of credit already established bore no resemblance to actual conditions. They showed nothing, the Grand Jurors were told, but some condition that had been arbitrarily agreed upon as likely to achieve success and was needed at the particular time.

Five such statements were signed by Vogel during 1912. During 1913 Siegel signed two and Vogel one. The statements of 1913 showed a profit of \$13,000 for the Fourteenth Street Store during the preceding year. Instead of this profit accountants have found that the store actually lost \$200,000. It is declared that the store has earned no profits within the past five years and that it is doubtful if the Simpson Crawford Company has either.

The evidence heard by the Grand Jury has fixed at \$70,000 a year the amount of salary received by Siegel, although the store actually lost \$200,000. It is declared that the store has earned no profits within the past five years and that it is doubtful if the Simpson Crawford Company has either.

Deputy Attorney-General McQuaid, in charge of the New York City office, has been instructed by Attorney-General Clegg to proceed for the recovery of the \$100,000 represented by the bond put up by Siegel and Vogel with the State Comptroller. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company has never been secured for the bond and it has not been paid. The Attorney-General's office will act in behalf of the depositors.

#### BISCHOFF DEPOSITORS RIOT WHEN MONEY IS NOT FORTHCOMING.

Labored under the mistaken impression that they were about to get some money, 500 depositors in the bankrupt banking house of Henry Bischoff & Co., No. 287 Broadway, gathered in a suite of rooms on the fifth floor of the Woolworth Building today to get the money which was not forthcoming precipitated a disturbance which required the services of the Greenwich street precinct police reserves. It took twenty hasty cops an hour to get the hysterical and noisy mob out of the building by way of the freight elevator.

It was a polyglot gathering of poor people who had trusted their small savings to the Bischoff concern. Few of them could speak English and those who could were not able to give intelligent attention to the proceedings. They assembled in response to notices sent out by Referee in Bankruptcy Magrane Coxie asking them to meet and vote for the appointment of trustees to act for their interests in the negotiations with the receivers of the Bischoff business.

Inasmuch as not more than a score of the 500 knew what the meeting was about, the selection of trustees proved to be an easy matter. Irving L. Ernst, counsel for the receivers, nominated Maurice Deiches, Louis Hoffman and Edward Coxie, a member to look after the interests of the depositors. Referee Coxie put on his hat and overcoat and left the room and the lawyers started for the door. Some of the poor depositors, thinking that the fact that money was not forthcoming meant the loss of their boards, started for the windows with the intention of jumping.

The building employees finally telephoned for the police. The appearance of the bluecoats only added to the disturbance, and was necessary to disperse some of the women to the elevators.

## MILITANT GETS SIX MONTHS FOR "VENUS" OUTRAGE

"Slow Murder of Mrs. Pankhurst" Led to Slashing, She Declares in Court.

### BLAMES KING'S POLICY.

Dramatic Scene as Prisoner, May Richardson, Makes a Speech to Judge.

LONDON, March 12.—May Richardson, the militant suffragette who on Tuesday hacked the celebrated Velasquez picture known as the "Rokeby Venus" in the National Gallery, was today sentenced to six months' imprisonment for her crime. The case against Miss Richardson was disposed of in record time. She was arrested on March 10, taken to Bow Street Police Court and committed for trial by the Magistrate on the same day. The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against her, and today she was tried and convicted by a jury at the London Sessions.

The Public Prosecutor in addressing the jury on behalf of the Government, said that one might well doubt whether the prisoner was in her right senses. There was, however, no medical evidence to show that she was a person not responsible for her actions. Miss Richardson, who had been on a "hunger strike" since her arrest, in replying to the charge, said it had been premeditated and she pleaded guilty.

CARES MORE FOR JUSTICE THAN ART, SHE TELLS JUDGE. Addressing Judge Robert Wallace, who presided over the court, Miss Richardson said she had been an art student, but cared more for justice than for art. She said she firmly believed that when the nation had shut its eyes to justice and preferred to have women who were fighting for justice maltreated and tortured, such an action as hers should be understandable.

She added that the slow and premeditated murder of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was an ultimatum which brought about the outrage. The nation, she continued, seemed dead or asleep, for the women had knocked vainly at the doors of the ministers, bishops and archbishops and even of the King himself. She concluded: "I know that you will sentence me, but it will make little difference not only from the fact that I can stand only a few months' torture, but from the fact that I am really a grateful and happy woman because I have been able to live in a century in which Mrs. Pankhurst lived and because in slight measure I have tried to carry out what I believe in."

As Judge Wallace was about to pass sentence the following colloquy occurred: The Judge.—If the picture had been destroyed no money could have replaced it. "NO MONEY CAN REPLACE MRS. PANKHURST."

Miss Richardson.—Do you realize that no money can replace Mrs. Pankhurst? She is being slowly killed. The Judge.—You have pleaded guilty and have gloried in your crime. Miss Richardson.—I don't say that. I think it a shame I had to consider it my duty to do it. The Judge.—With the greatest regret it is my duty to pass sentence of six months' imprisonment. Judge Wallace added that he recognized the sentence to be totally inadequate, but it was the maximum sentence for damaging works of art. If it had been window breaking, he said, he could have given the prisoner eighteen months' imprisonment.

Miss Richardson looked ill, and it was suggested in some quarters that the precarious state of her health had been the reason for the taking of the unusual course of hurrying the trial.

The charge entered against the prisoner was "malicious damage to a picture to the extent of \$500." The prisoner was taken to Holloway Jail, where Mrs. Pankhurst is now on hunger strike after her seventh arrest under the "cat and mouse" act.

It was alleged in court that the woman is the wife of a London politician and that her real name is not Richardson.

#### WANT RICHARDSON WOMAN KEPT IN CUSTODY.

The vandalism of the militant suffragettes caused the closing today of a great many public buildings, in addition to those which looked their doors yesterday. The Victoria and Albert Museum, the Crystal Palace, the St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal stables attached to Buckingham Palace and the Charterhouse were among those affected.

Popular resentment in connection with suffragette outrages was reflected again today in Parliament by a number of questions on the subject to the Home Secretary. The subject was especially urged by Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, not to release such a dangerous character as May Richardson, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for damaging the "Rokeby Venus."

Premier Asquith answered that he

## SCOTT'S AIDE HERE; TELLS OF HEROISM AT SOUTH POLE

Commander Evans of Terra Nova Expedition Gives Details of the Tragedy.



was making an inquiry into the question of the best way of protecting the National art treasures.

### SUFFRAGETTES BURN ANOTHER MANSION.

GLASGOW, Scotland, March 12.—Militant suffragettes today set fire to and burned to the ground a large unoccupied mansion belonging to the Free Church of Scotland at Stowton in the northern part of Ayrshire. A message was left in the vicinity stating: "Revenge for the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst."

## PERJURY CHARGED BY THE DEFENSE IN "POISON PEN" CASE

(Continued from First Page.)

also was a witness as to the good character of the defendant.

### REAPPEARANCE OF THE GIRL CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

The reappearance of the Sohier girl was the signal for whispers running through the groups of women surrounding the rival central figures in the case.

The girl repeated that she saw Mrs. "Tom" Jones "sitting at the typewriter in the Pollard home, tapping the keys." Prosecutor Stein tried in vain to break down her testimony. Samuel Rittenhouse was called to contradict the testimony that one of the scurrilous letters was written on back of a magazine wrapper addressed to him.

Julia Brewerton told of aiding Mrs. Pollard in her church work. The prosecutor created a disturbance among the women in court by drawing a fine line of distinction in society by showing that while Mrs. Pollard and Miss Brewerton were friendly in church work, they did not move in the same social strata.

Vernon C. Stickney, a lawyer and typewriter expert, was called to disprove the assertions that forgeries could not be perpetrated on a typewriter.

DEFENSE BLOCKS MOVE OF THE PROSECUTOR. The prosecutor failed to get the Court's permission to have Stickney give a demonstration by writing two letters on the same machine, one so disguised that an expert could not prove they were written on same machine. Stickney declared such a forgery was quite possible.

Dr. Harrison M. Dunn, brother of Mrs. Pollard, testified that Mrs. "Tom" Jones used the Pollard typewriter. He said Mrs. "Tom" Jones told him she used it, but Judge Connolly ordered that statement stricken out.

August Hartkorn, New York handwriting and typewriting expert, was called to combat expert Kinsey's testimony the past two days. A furious quarrel was started when Mrs. Pollard's counsel handed an exhibit to a juror. The prosecutor declared the move an outrage and threatened to ask that the juror be withdrawn. Judge Connolly told both lawyers they acted like schoolboys and rapped so vigorously for order that he broke his gavel, the business end of it flying across the bench and narrowly missing Prosecutor Stein's head. The prosecutor dodged and sat down abruptly and the argument ended.

#### LAWYER AND DEPUTY SHERIFF HAVE ROW IN COURTROOM.

There was row in the courtroom just after adjournment for the noon recess. Deputy Sheriff Thomas Carey, who testified for the State yesterday, got into an argument with Samuel Schleimer, Mrs. Pollard's counsel. "Bluffer," "faker," "crook," were some of the words passed. William J. Kinsey became involved, and the three men drew toward each other menacingly. Schleimer, with odds against him, backed out of the courtroom. The angry shouts attracted the crowd and several women screamed in terror.

Schleimer sought Sheriff Wright and tried to make complaint against Carey for defamation of character, but the sheriff refused to accept it, referring the matter to the court. When court reconvened no trace of the trouble remained. Hartkorn continued his expert testimony.

## SCOTT'S AIDE HERE; TELLS OF HEROISM AT SOUTH POLE

Commander Evans of Terra Nova Expedition Gives Details of the Tragedy.

### HIS OWN LIFE SAVED.

Member of Crew Braved Blizzard Four Days to Bring Doctor to Rescue.

Commander C. B. Evans, who was second in command on the ill-starred Scott expedition to the South Pole, arrived here today on the White Star liner Oceanic and left for Washington, where he is to be the guest of the National Geographical Society. He is to repeat before that body the story of the Antarctic tragedy. The Commander told of some of his experiences in his state-room while the Oceanic was coming up the bay this morning, many of which have never before found their way into print.

There were two heroes in the party of which little has been heard. One of these was Tom Creen, a young Irishman, a petty officer, who risked his life by a four-day tramp across the lonely ice to bring medical aid to the suffering Evans. Creen and a sailor named Lashley hauled him on a sled for four days after he had begged them to leave him to his fate.

"I last saw Capt. Scott," said Commander Evans, speaking in direct sailor fashion, "in latitude 73.5 south and longitude 166 degrees east. He was then 150 miles from the pole and we were 800 miles from our base of supplies. We were on our way back. On Jan. 17, after leaving the party, I was taken with scurvy. We were then 500 miles from our base, and it was pretty hard going after that. I begged our men to leave me, as it was impossible for me to go further. I was suffering so that I bit through my lips to avoid from screaming in my agony."

"The answer to my request to be left by Creen and Lashley was to strap me to the sled and then rig up a sail. We went along like an iceboat. At the end of four days my agony was so great that I could not stand any farther fatigue of the journey. I told my companion so and then Creen started over the ice to get Dr. Atkinson at the Hut station. It took the brave fellow four days, in the face of a blizzard, to make the trip. It was an awful trip for him in the solitary wastes, but he got through. He had to remain at the station for eighteen hours, and then it took him and the doctor and his attendants only eighteen hours to get back to us."

"As soon as I was back on the ship, Nova I began to mend. The world is familiar with our voyage back, for poor Scott and the rest of the party. We sailed away in the gayest of spirits, and when we landed at Cape Evans, on Macmurrough Sound, we had all colors flying and the ship decorated from stem to stern. We had a banquet prepared, and at the plate of each of the party for whom we had gone was his letters, each package tied up with ribbons."

"When we dropped anchor I saw but one man on shore instead of the crowd we expected to see trooping down to the beach. This was Lieut. Victor Campbell, and I shouted to him from the bridge: 'Are you all right?'"

He shouted back: "Capt. Scott and his party reached the pole on Jan. 18 of last year. But all were lost on the homeward march. We have their records."

"There was consternation on our ship. We got the survivors on board while we were removing the decorations. The banquet was forgotten. The ship was turned from a joy craft into one of mourning. And so we sailed for New Zealand."

Commander Evans kept a diary of the party's travels until he was stricken with scurvy on Jan. 17.

## ALASKA BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Measure Authorizes Expenditure of \$35,000,000 to Build a Government Owned Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Wilson today signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$35,000,000 for the construction of a Government-owned railroad in Alaska.

## ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY AT THIS "KISSING POST."

The romance and tragedy at Ellis Island's "Kissing Post" is graphically described in the new serial story of next Sunday's World. Then there are many other cleverly written articles.

A few remarks by "Diamond Jim" Brady on spending money on Broadway. The doziest dog, Victory Souther, the crack Alameda of the land. "Masters of the Brady Multi-Millions." Nicholas James Fox Brady, heirs of the late Anthony N. Brady. Scientific startling terror: A scientist's story who enjoy midwinter's most thrilling sport.

"Almost a 400 year old Colonial town." 25-26

## ASSEMBLY PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL TOTAL \$31,200,000

No Provision for Efficiency Department or Fire Marshal's Bureau.

### ALBANY, March 12.—The annual Appropriation bill, carrying appropriations of \$31,200,000, but no provision for the Department of Efficiency and Economy or the Fire Marshal's Bureau, passed the Assembly today by a vote of 88 to 46.

The bill represented a cut of \$2,200,000 under the amount recommended by the Department of Efficiency and Economy.

## GIRL, 20, SHOOTS SELF AFTER LOSING PLACE IN PICTURE THEATRE

Theresa Piggott Ends Life in Parlor of Own Home While Family Sleeps.

Robert Piggott found his twenty-year-old sister, Theresa, lying dead on the floor of the parlor of their home at No. 66 St. Mary's avenue, Rosebank, S. I., this morning. The girl had shot herself in the right temple because, the police believe, she was disappointed in love. She left a note for her mother, Mrs. Richard Piggott. Coroner's Physician George Mord took charge of it and declined to make it public.

Miss Piggott was employed as a ticket seller in the Park Theatre in Stapleton, a moving picture house managed by M. H. Taylor.

When she reached her home last evening she appeared to be in good humor, but it was learned today that she had lost her position in the moving picture house.

Robert, the first of the family to awake this morning, supposed that his sister was in bed till he came on her body in the parlour. She was dressed and apparently had shot herself soon after the family retired. None had heard the report of the shot.

## AWFUL HOLDUP AND BOY'S HEROISM HIS OWN FAKE

He Sure Was Some Kid and a Scrapper, According to the Account He Gave His Boss.

After careful investigation of a thrilling story of a holdup told by sixteen-year-old Alfred Fraser, of the West Hoboken Coal Company, Detective Sergeant Vetter reported to Chief McAuley of the West Hoboken police today that Alfred had a vivid imagination and also thought pretty well of a certain party named Alfred Fraser. The investigation has been dropped.

M. V. Altman, manager of the coal company, on entering the office at Savoy street and Clinton avenue after a short absence yesterday afternoon, found Alfred lying on the floor with a handkerchief stuffed in his mouth and both hands tied behind his back with a piece of rope. Removing the handkerchief and unknitting the rope Mr. Altman voiced his curiosity.

"I was sitting right here, I was," said Alfred, "when two rough looking men entered the office. One of them had a big revolver, which he pushed under my nose and commanded me to hold up my hands."

"I obeyed, but I backed up to the safe, slammed the door and turned the combination. The men were wild, they were, and told me to open the safe or they would kill me. But I teaped on the man with the revolver and we fought all over the place, we did, and the next I knew was when you came in. I would have died before I would have given up your money, I would."

Mr. Altman found this unsigned note, written on office paper on the office typewriter: "You got some kid here. He ain't so easy as he looks."

## FINDS HUSBAND A SUICIDE.

Wife is Awakened by Shot That Ends His Life.

Mrs. Otto Weyh of No. 248 New York avenue, Jersey City, was awakened this morning by a pistol shot to find that her husband, lying in bed beside her, had shot and killed himself. He had been employed for some years by the Western Electric Company, but recently had been reduced to watchman at their Manhattan plant and became dependent.

## ERIC L. BOETZEL NAMED BY HUSBAND IN DIVORCE SUIT

(Continued from First Page.)

Norden contends that he and his wife were happy until the Mayoralty campaign of 1913, when, he says, Boetzel began to exercise a strong influence over his wife.

He tells of a gathering of Mitchell supporters in the Mitchell League Headquarters on election night when Boetzel was host to a number of friends, among them a Mr. and Mrs. Ullman and Mrs. Norden. After the returns the group repaired to Hustanoby's Cafe, when Norden charges his wife was introduced to Mrs. Ullman under Mrs. Norden's maiden name. He says that Boetzel was toasted by Mrs. Norden as "Commissioner," and that Mrs. Norden was toasted as the fiancée of Boetzel.

Boetzel has made a complete denial of the allegations contained in Norden's affidavit and asserts that as a lawyer and as a friend of the Nordens he was engaged in an effort to restore peace in the family.

It was said by attorneys for Norden that a counter claim will be filed to the suit. Mr. Cukor, Mrs. Norden's lawyer, said today that he expected the husband to bring suit against his wife in retaliation, but he had not yet received the complaint.

## SAVING SWEETHEART, HE IS HIT BY TRAIN

West Virginian Hurdled Into Ravine and Girl Whose Foot Caught on Trestle Is Killed.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., March 12.—While attempting to save the life of Miss Dixie Blackburn, his sweetheart, whose foot was caught in a railway trestle near here today, William McCoy was struck by a train and tossed into a ravine fifty feet away.

Miss Blackburn was instantly killed and McCoy was dying when picked up by the train crew.

## PRIVATE BANKERS FAIL.

Trustee Tells Creditors Firm's Assets Are Overestimated.

A. Boland & Co., private bankers and export brokers at No. 53 Wall street, were placed in involuntary bankruptcy today in the United States District Court. The firm was assigned on Feb. 12.

Dell Paoli & Co., Inc.; Carlisle Express, Inc., and Alvino & Figlio are the petitioning creditors. They have claims aggregating more than \$3,000. They allege that the firm's debts amount to more than \$50,000. The assets are nominal placed at \$5,000. A minority of the creditors yesterday Francis Gilbert, the assignee, asserts that the firm's assets had been overestimated and the schedule showing assets of \$15,000 and liabilities of \$20,000 was incorrect. Already the assets are shown to have shrunk at least \$75,000, according to a report made by accountants.

## HORSES FALL INTO SEWER.

One of Snow Dump Team Browed Before Rescuers Can Act.

The horses attached to a snow truck driven by Antonio Barone of East New York avenue, East New York, became unmanageable as he drove them toward a snow dump sewer opening sixteen feet wide in Bedford avenue, near Greene avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. The horses dashed directly for the opening and both fell in, one of them pitched and the other landed safely in the street.

The horses hung, suspended by their harness, in the opening to the sewer, which is one of the biggest in the city and is twenty feet deep. A minority of the creditors yesterday Francis Gilbert, the assignee, asserts that the firm's assets had been overestimated and the schedule showing assets of \$15,000 and liabilities of \$20,000 was incorrect. Already the assets are shown to have shrunk at least \$75,000, according to a report made by accountants.

## STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

Oceanic, Southampton..... 9 A. M.  
Finland, Antwerp..... 10 A. M.  
Maracaibo, Port Spain..... 10 A. M.  
Arcadian, Bermuda..... 11 A. M.  
Santa Maria, Santa Marta..... 1 P. M.

## LOST, FOUND AND REWARD.

Lost—Gold ring with diamond setting and 18k gold chain. Reward \$100.00. For return, J. F. White, 1100 Bedford street.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SALES LADIES—Extra sales ladies wanted. Apply at once to manager W. T. Grant Co., 408 Fulton st., Bklyn.

## Special or Thursday.

CARAMEL ICEBERG—A delicious cream of a chewing candy. It is immersed in a delicious chocolate and coated with a thin layer of gold. Each box contains a prize. Buy one today. 10c

## Special for Friday.

CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM—A delicious cream of a chewing candy. It is immersed in a delicious chocolate and coated with a thin layer of gold. Each box contains a prize. Buy one today. 10c

## Special for Saturday.

CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM—A delicious cream of a chewing candy. It is immersed in a delicious chocolate and coated with a thin layer of gold. Each box contains a prize. Buy one today. 10c

## Special for Sunday.

CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM—A delicious cream of a chewing candy. It is immersed in a delicious chocolate and coated with a thin layer of gold. Each box contains a prize. Buy one today. 10c

## Special for Monday.

CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM—A delicious cream of a chewing candy. It is immersed in a delicious chocolate and coated with a thin layer of gold. Each box contains a prize. Buy one today. 10c

## STOVER WILL PROSECUTE CHARGE AGAINST GILLEN

Police Headquarters Hears That Detested Inspector Is Slated for Dismissal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Josiah Stover, who was Third Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Cropper, was assigned this afternoon at the request of Police Commissioner McKay, to conduct the prosecution in the trial of Capt. James H. Gillen on charges of neglect of duty and violation of the rules while inspector in charge of the Third District. The Gillen charges will be completed and served to-morrow.

Commissioner McKay's action in taken at Headquarters to mean that Gillen is scheduled for dismissal. The main charge against him will be that he allowed disorderly hotels to run in his district.